John Ive Dowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1644] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.
Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 4. 3tawtS.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for 5s. per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greatest part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Washington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greensburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 1. 1gtawtJ

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in cases
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whiteside & Co.
No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality.

november 29. §

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. d2w

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mtuf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Landing,

From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut-street Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for Property in the Country,

That three story Brick House,

No. 157, north Third street. Apply at the office of this Gazette. nov. 2)— w&s4w

For Londonderry,

The American Ship

BOSTON PACKET,

COPPERTHWAIT, Master,

NOW lying at Mifflin's Wharf, near Vine-street—Has elegant accommodations for passengers—will sail, weather permitting, on or about the 10th inst. having all her cargo engaged ready to go on board. For passage only, apply to the captain.

Smith & Ridgway,
No 4, North Water street, or to
Isaac Harvey, Jun.
No. 5, South Water street.

December 1 §10t

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

EDWARD,

James Wickham, *Master,*

EXPECTED to sail in a few days, having two thirds of her cargo already engaged, and nearly on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to

John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.

november 28. d8t

THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain RICHARD WAISTCOAT,

From Liverpool is now discharging at Morris's wharf, near the Drawbridge, where owners of goods on freight, will please speedily to send their permits. Said vessel will directly after take in freight on very low terms for Boston. Apply to the captain, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5, South Water Street.

A few tons of stone, or sand ballast wanted.—Apply as above. november 27—§tot.

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

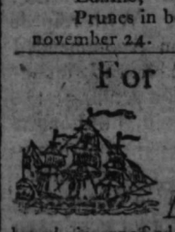
Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunelle, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Liverpool,



The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have just received, and have for Sale, at No. 9, Walnut street,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT

Do. best house COALS
Queens' WARE in cases, assorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in cases, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be sent to sea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG

WILLIAM,

Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

For Sale or Charter,

The fast sailing brig

TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent single deck'd vessel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

nov. d1w.

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,

For sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship

AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf. co1m. Nov. 1.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown

25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicksetts, Counterpoys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

TO LET,

A Front Room, suitable for an Office or Counting house, with a large Cellar. Any person who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the same house. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine street.

December 13. 3aw3w

URIAH SMITH,

No. 20, north Third street—HAS FOR SALE,

A neat and general assortment of

Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Napt and Drab Coatings. ALSO,

A variety of Gentlemens' fashionable fancy Waistcoating, silk Hosiery, &c.

December 5. *eod2w

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Becking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.&J.

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street,* next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.

200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars,* at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars,* where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Fenda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emerties
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Santerne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES I ATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Coffas
40 do. Baftas
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Moragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m *nov.* 15.

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

Genteel Boarding & Lodging.

A Family may be accommodated with a Drawing Room, two Bed Chambers, and suitable accommodation for servants—at no 53, north Fourth street. Dec. 5—*tts

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct. 27.—4w

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Wants a place,

AS a Wet Nurse, a young woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire in Eleventh street, near Race-street. *nov.* 27.

*eod1w.

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No 95, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices Dec. 6. dtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Richard & James Potter,

IS this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to pay the same to either of the subscribers; and all persons having any demands against them, are requested to send their accounts for settlement.

Richard Potter,
James Potter.

December 9. §

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that she proposes having Four CONCERTS and BALLS during the winter.

Six Dollars each Subscriber, for one Ticket of admittance during the season.

No Subscribers Tickets transferrable.

Two Dollars a single Ticket.

The Concert to begin at half past six, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight—the expence of which Mrs. GRATTAN engages to discharge.

The Concerts will begin as soon as the Band arrives from New York.

☞ Subscriptions received, and Tickets delivered at No. 192, Market street.

november 29. §1w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragemeut he has experienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

His first Practicing Ball will be to-morrow evening, Saturday, the 9th inst.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horses,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Waggon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, or to

Thomas Fisher,
No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia

11 mo. 2, eod3w.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

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NEW THEATRE.

(NOT PERFORMED THESE TWO YEARS.)

THIS EVENING,
DECEMBER 15,
Will be presented, a COMIC OPERA (written by the author of the Poor Soldier) called,

THE HIGHLAND REEL.

Laird of Col,	Mr. Warren
Laird of Raasay,	Mr. Warrell
M'Gilpin,	Mr. Harwood
Sandy,	Mr. Marshall
Charley,	Mr. Francis
Shelty,	Mr. Bernard
Croudy,	Mr. Blisset
Captain Dash,	Mr. Moreton
Serjeant Jack,	Mr. Darley
Espie,	Mr. T. Warrell
Benin,	Master L'Estrange
Moggy M'Gilpin, (Being her first appearance these twelve months)	Mrs. Marshall
Jenny,	Mrs. Warrell
Lads & Lasses,	Messf. Doctor, Lavaney, Sully, Lafferty, Mrs. Warren, Miss Millbourne, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Anderson, Madame Harwoods &c.

To conclude with

A SCOTS' REEL.

By the Characters.

To which will be added, a FARCE, in two acts, called,

THE SULTAN;

OR,

A PEEP INTO THE SERAGLIO.

Soliman,	Mr Moreton
Osmyn,	Mr. Harwood
Elmira,	Miss L'Estrange
Irmene (with Songs)	Mrs. Warrell
Roxalana (for that night only)	Mrs. Marshall

TO-MORROW EVENING
(By Desire)
Venice Preserved,
WITH THE
Lying Valet.

☞ The new Comedy of WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE, which was received with the utmost approbation—will be repeated on Monday.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and RICE's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

WANTED,

A PERSON that can produce unexceptionable recommendations, to perform a journey this winter as far as the Ohio—Such an one will meet with encouraging terms, by applying at this office.

N. B. Some one acquainted with Harrison county, Virginia, and its neighborhood, would be preferred Dec. 15.—3t2

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ct

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

Public Sales of India Goods

AT NEW-YORK,

Will commence on Monday the 18th inst.

by A L. Bleecker & Sons;

The cargo of the ship Swift, Pierre de Peyster, Commander, just arrived from Calcutta, on a credit of 2, 4, and 6 months—

Consisting of 279 bales of the following articles:

Manikpore, Kirabod, Guzzena, Addee, Emertie, Patna } Bastas.
Jellepore
Ouddee Cossaes
Tigerry Guzzenas
Beeboorn Gurrahs
Blue Guineas
Guillaudendiary Handks.
Doreas
Dacca Mulmuls
Tanda Cossaes
Santipore Muslins
Kermichee Romals
Chanderconah Nayansook & Bandanoe Handkerchiefs

The above Goods to be sold without the smallest reserve.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12. *d5t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER 15.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY—DECEMBER 12.

Debate on a Motion for suspending the operation of an Act of Limitation.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said, he should vote for the resolution, though he thought it did not go far enough. The holders of these kind of certificates had been informed that the act of limitation did not reach them; they therefore supposed their claims would never be barred. This being the case, he thought they should agree to this resolution, and leave the holders at liberty to fund them, since they had evidently been ignorant of the passing of the law respecting them.

Mr. BALDWIN thought some of the arguments on this subject went too far. The truth was they had not sufficient checks to guard against frauds. They had for 12 or 14 years been endeavouring to guard against them. If the resolution passed, which perhaps it ought, the suspension should be for a short time; for though the public were able to guard against fraud, individuals would be continually exposed to deceptions, if this property were suffered to be long afloat.

Mr. EDMOND said, that notwithstanding all the observations which had ben made on this subject, he could not vote in favour of the resolution before them. He had heard no argument sufficient to induce him to set aside the act of limitation. They were to presume that this law was made after due deliberation. Why, then, repeal it? Because it was said, there were certain poor soldiers, and others, possessed of certificates which were barred by this act. It was extremely easy to paint the situation of such persons in glowing colours. But when they had passed an act of limitation, they were not to set it aside for particular cases. This would defeat the idea of limitation. They must, therefore, consider all persons in the same situation; whether a person was an original holder, or had purchased his certificate, was immaterial. The statute had equally barred them. Had circumstances, since the passing of the act, changed? No; the only reason which bore any colour, was, that the law had not been sufficiently promulged. If there had been a neglect on this head, those who had been guilty of the neglect should redress it. Was it not made as other laws were made, and promulged in the same way? But is it said to be incorporated in a lengthy act, embracing a number of other articles, and no reference was made to it in the margin; but it was comprized in the laws of a single session, making a small volume, and had been promulged in the same way, in which penal acts which affect the lives of individuals, were promulged.—However the subject might be reasoned upon, it was said that the fact was, that the law was little known. It was said there were members in the house who were not acquainted with this law. Was this, he asked, an extraordinary thing? No one supposed that every member in the house was acquainted with every law of the United States. The soldier, who probably could neither write nor read was not supposed to look after the laws which were passed every session; no, the members of the legislature, when they return home, take the laws with them, and give the information to their neighbours. If they were not thus published, it was owing to a culpable neglect.—From all these considerations, he thought the law should be preserved.

Mr. BROOKES said it was an extraordinary doctrine, to say, that though the members of the legislature were unacquainted with a law, yet that individuals, who did not look into a book once in seven years, should be perfectly acquainted with it.—What would the people of the United States think of this? It had not the semblance of justice.

Mr. MACON said, on the principles of equity, the statutes of limitation might be looked upon as injurious; but as no law had ever been passed with more notoriety than the one in question, he could not have believed, if gentlemen had not themselves declared it, that it should not have been known to them. It was founded upon the only report which the Secretary of the Treasury ever sent to that house unasked for, and it underwent as much debate as any other law in the United States. These claims, Mr. M. said, could stand in no better situation than those of persons who had not been in the way of getting their claims settled.—Where both had performed services, both had the same equitable claims; books were the testimony in both cases. If it were necessary, therefore, to take these claims of the statute, it was equally necessary to repeal all the statutes of limitation at once. Mr. M. mentioned an instance of fraud which took place in Rhode-Island, by a small sum being altered to a larger in a certificate, upon which the interest had been several times paid, before it was discovered. It was impossible, he said to guard against frauds. But he knew very well that whenever the claims of a soldier came up, the humanity and philanthropy of the house were called upon to afford relief; but no difference ought to be made in favour of one class of claimants more than another. There had been a number of hard cases which had been decided against, from their being barred, and if they opened the door at all; it should be opened generally.

Mr. GALLATIN said, he should not have offered any thing more on the subject, but for what had fallen from the two gentlemen last up. There was an essential difference, he said, between these claims and others; it was this; these were liquidated, the others were unliquidated. In the latter there were open accounts at the treasury, and if they were not settled in a given time, it was not possible to check them; that time had therefore been limited; but, with respect to liquidated claims, the same order had not been taken. They were accounts settled, which never could be expected to be barred, as the certificate was a sort of negotiable note from the government. If this had not been the view of of the legislature, why except these claims from the acts of limitation? It was clear, therefore, that they stood on quite different ground from the description of claims alluded to. And let it not be said (added Mr. G.) that the holders of these certificates ought to be acquainted with the law which affects these claims. If the United States owe a debt, which they do not mean to pay, except presented before a certain day for settlement, it was their duty so to promulgate the law as that it should be generally known. Much had been said on the score of speculation. He thought the great zeal which was now shewn against speculators, ought to have been brot into action at an earlier period. Ten years ago the idea of *discrimination* had been discarded, and he thought it too late to introduce it now. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Smith) had said, it was the duty of members who were present at the passing of the law of 1785 to have opposed it at the time. If the gentleman alluded to him, he was mistaken, as he was *not* a member of the house at the time the act passed. Gentlemen who had spoken against speculation had confounded two things together, viz. persons who had purchased these evidences of debt of individuals for a trifle, and those who had received them in a regular way. It would be perfectly unjust to put the latter upon a worse footing than original holders; if it were meant only to affect the former, if the bill could be so modified, he should not object to it, though he believed great difficulty would attend the insertion of such a provision; and he hoped the motion would be adopted in its present form.

Mr. ALLEN wished the committee would rise, and have leave to sit again. He wanted this matter developed; there seemed something behind which did not appear; it was impossible that a million of dollars of this description of debt could lie in the hands of original holders. This business had only been introduced this morning, and he tho't it was not well understood. He wished to have a little time for consideration. He tho't also, that a *new system of morals* had been introduced on the occasion, which ought to be examined.

Mr. BROOKES and Mr. THATCHER were opposed to the rising.

Mr. M'DOWELL was in favor of it, that gentlemen who wished to speak on the subject might have an opportunity; and that their feelings, which had been worked upon by highly colouring the sufferings of poor soldiers, might have time to cool. He feared the certificates in question, were chiefly in the hands of *other* persons.

Mr. COIT had no objection to the committee's rising. The sum which had been stated as the amount of the class of claims under consideration was not correct—that sum included a number of claims of a different kind.

Mr. GALLATIN was perfectly willing that the committee should rise; but not from the insinuations thrown out by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Allen) that the motion was wished to be hurried through the house, or that there was something *behind* which did not appear. Having declared he did not know a person who had one of these certificates, and not having had any desire for the motion to pass to day, of course the insinuation could have no foundation, as it respected him, though he had introduced the business, and he should be justified in taking no notice of it.

Mr. ALLEN said what he meant was, that certain owners of public paper of the United States had determined not to accept of the terms offered by the government, but to have shilling for shilling; and that this suspension was intended more to relieve persons of this description than poor original holders.

The question on the committee's rising was put and carried. They had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY—DECEMBER 13.

Debate on the subject of Foreign Coins.

The House being in a Committee of the whole, the following report of the Select Committee was read.

"That it appears from the best information they can obtain, that very little of the silver coin of the United States has circulated at any considerable distance from the Mint, especially in the interior parts of the country.

"That by the operation of the law which provided that at the expiration of three years after the coinage of gold and silver should commence, at the mint, all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars, and the parts of such dollars, should cease to be a legal tender: considerable embarrassments have already been produced, and many losses sustained, as a very considerable quantity of foreign silver coins other than Spanish milled dollars, and the parts of such dollars, was at that time in circulation.

"Your Committee also find, that by the operation of the said act, all foreign gold coins will cease to be a legal tender after thirty-first day of July next; that a great quantity of it is now in circulation, and must necessarily continue so until that period arrives, as it will be scarcely possible for the mint on its present establishment to coin a sufficient quantity to replace it.

"Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that provision ought to be made by law, authorising and requiring the collectors of the revenue, to receive in discharge of all demands of the United States, foreign silver coins other than Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, at the rates, and under the regulations by which they were receivable before the 15th day of October last; that this regulation should continue for two years, and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter. And that so much of the said act as relates to the circulation of foreign gold coins, be suspended for the like time."

Mr. Pinckney moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Robert Hazlehurst, and others, of the city of Charleston, on the subject of weighing goods imported, be referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

This motion being agreed to, Mr. Pinckney presented the petition of sundry wharfholders of that city on the same subject, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Gallatin presented the petition of Mary Ivings, formerly of New-Jersey, but now of this city, praying for compensation for the services of her late husband, and for losses sustained during the war. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had appointed a joint committee of Enrolled Bills, and requesting the House would appoint one on its part.

Mr. Swanwick moved that the petition of Edward Thompson, which he presented some days ago, and a reference of which had then been opposed by the Chairman of the Committee of Claims, should be referred to a Committee. Agreed.

Mr. Gallatin wished to know from the Committee, why the distinction had been made between Foreign Gold and Silver coin; why they had not recommended the Act to be suspended with respect to Silver as well as Gold. He could not see any reason why Crowns should not be a legal tender for payments in General, as well as to the Collectors of the Revenue.

Mr. Sitgreaves rose to propose another question to the Committee. His Colleague had supposed the distinction which had been made between Foreign Gold and Silver Coin was in favour of the Gold, and would limit the circulation of the Silver coin. He should rather suppose the strength of the distinction was the other way, and he wished to be informed what had induced the Committee to recommend a suspension of the laws respecting Foreign Gold coin. They knew the Silver coin circulated by tale, the value of the latter had been actually diminished by various means, such as sweating, plugging, clipping &c. so that there was no method of ascertaining, with precision, the value of Gold coin, without weighing it; and persons not in mercantile habits, and who were not possessed of a pair of scales, were at a loss to know its value. The inference he drew, therefore, was, that the sooner they could get the Gold coin out of circulation the better, and the quantity was so small, that no great inconvenience would ensue from such a measure. With respect to silver coin, the provision recommended would, he believed, occasion but little inconvenience. But instead of suspending the act as it related to gold coin, he thought they ought to accelerate the period of throwing that coin altogether out of circulation.

Mr. Venable (the Chairman of the committee) in answer to the two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, said, that the distinction which the committee had made betwixt Foreign Gold and Silver coin, was founded on this consideration, that the law relative to silver had already been carried into effect, and the consequences which would be produced by the provision recommended, were now felt; and it was supposed that this restriction would be a means of bringing the Foreign Silver sooner into the Mint; as if it were not allowed to be a legal tender for any thing but duties, its circulation would, in a great degree be confined to the Sea ports, and when the United States got it into possession, they would send it to the Mint, and it would be re-issued in our own coin. With respect to gold coin, though there was little of it in circulation near the Banks, there was a great deal of it in remote parts of the country, where there were no Banks? so much, that it would be impossible to bring it to the Mint, to have it re-issued without sustaining great loss, and without almost being totally deprived, in the mean time, of a circulating medium.—And tho' Foreign Gold coin was subject to the injuries which had been mentioned, our own Gold coin was equally subject to them. Few of the coins of the United States, he said, had found their way into the interior of the country; indeed, so rare, were they, that when they were met with they were preserved with as much care as if they were curious medals.

Mr. J. Williams approved of the report. In the northern parts of the state of New-York, and the northern and western parts of Vermont, considerable merchandize was carrried on with Canada, from whence they received gold coin in payment; and if the law respecting foreign gold was not suspended, there would be no circulating medium in that part of the country, as they had no papers but all payments were made in dollars, crowns, guineas and half joes. As to a coin from the Mint of this Country it was with them quite a curiosity.

Mr. Nicholas was not satisfied with the reason which his colleague (Mr. Venable) had given for not going farther in the business. He seemed to think that the law for prohibiting the circulation of foreign coin had already been felt, as it respected silver. He believed the first shock had only been experienced. He did not see any advantage to be derived from the regulation proposed. It went to lessen the value of a certain kind of property, in order to enforce it into the mint of the United States; but until it could be shewn that such a measure would be of some advantage to the community, he did not think that the house would be justified in adopting it. It would be said by the people, and with propriety too, that they had established a Mint, but could not work it without defrauding them of their property—he had always thought the establishment useless; and in order to make it otherwise, a plan was now contemplated to rob the people of their property. If the same regulations were to be adopted with respect to gold, which were recommended relative to silver, the inhabitants of the interior part of the Country would be wronged to ten per cent of their monied capitals, as at present a French crown would there pass for no more than a dollar; he knew many who retained this kind of property in their hands, because they would not submit to the loss. He saw no reason for prohibiting this kind of coin; he believed it as good as any which could be given them in exchange for it, as a proof of this the banks of this City received it at its original value. The same observations would hold good with respect to good coin. He thought it much better that gold coin should pass according to its weight, than they should pass sanguinary laws to punish persons for reducing its value. He wished therefore, that the whole law might be suspended, as if the regulations proposed were adopted, it would injure one party of the people, for no other reason than because gentlemen were determined to presevere in what he deemed always an error, the support of a national Mint.

Mr. Champlin said, the arguments of the gentleman last up did not go to the present question, but to whether we should have a Mint, or not. Mr. C. said, when he first saw the law for prohibiting the circulation of foreign, he thought unfavorably of it; but, from the information he had received on the subject, he now thought differently, and believed, if the plan proposed by the committee was agreed to, it would remove any objections to its operation. He tho't the reasons which had been assigned for the regulations were good. With respect to the effect it would have on the Mint, as French crowns were to be received in payment by government, they would doubtless be recoined; banks would also receive French crowns, or parts thereof, their operations would go on as usual, and the value of this species of coin would not be lessened.—The act incorporating the bank of the United States had declared, that the notes of that bank should be received in payment by the officers of the United States for duties, which had given a circulation to that paper more extensive than any other, which would of course have a tendency to lessen the evils complained of. He was well satisfied with this report: but, if any amendment could be made to it, which could make it more acceptable to other gentlemen, and equally favorable to the Mint, he should not object to it.

Mr. Nicholas asked whether it would be in order to move to insert a resolution in the report.

The chairman answering in the affirmative,

Mr. Nicholas said, to agree to the report as it stood would be to set one part of the people to speculate upon another; as in those parts of the Union where little was paid to the custom-house, a French crown would pay for no more than a dollar, and it would be the business of persons living in sea-ports to purchase them at a reduced value, which would be giving a different value to coin in different parts of the country, and be an unjust tax upon a large portion of the people.

Mr. Harper agreed with the gentleman just sat down, that if the coin of the United States was no better than that which they wished to stop the circulation of, every thing which had been done in the establishment of a mint was wrong. This point had often been discussed. It was agitated when the mint was first established, and it was decided that the coin to be issued from the mint would be better than the coin then in circulation; not because a particular piece of gold was of more value to an individual, but because it was better for a nation to have a coin of its own. It was on this ground that the expence of the establishment was justified. Therefore the gentleman was begging the question upon a subject which had long been decided. He was far from being of the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia, that the proposed regulation would reduce the value of foreign coin ten per cent; for, if a French crown passed for an hundred and ten cents in the sea ports, it would soon have the same value all over the United States; and if the attempt to purchase them at an under-value were to be tried, it would be found that a competion would produce their real value. But, he said, though there might not be much duty paid in some parts of the country, there were every where storekeepers who had dealings with the merchants in the sea-ports, and who would be glad to receive them in payment for their goods. He allowed some little inconvenience might arise, in thus endeavouring to promote the circulation of our own coin; but if the business was postponed, the same evil would always occur He hoped, therefore, the regulation with respect to silver coin, recommended by the committee, would be agreed to. As to foreign gold coin, he should wish that to be put upon the same footing, which would bring it into the mint, and it would be turned into circulation in a new shape. But the committee had reported a fact which, if founded, was of importance, viz. "that it was scarcely possible for the mint to recoin this money so fast as it should be brought in." If this were so, they must either not call it in, go on in enlarging the mint, or have no mint at all. But he did not take the fact as stated. He believed there was no want of mechanical force in the mint.

Mr. Venable interrupted Mr. Harper to say, the committee did not mean that the mint had not the necessary mechanical force; but that they could not get sufficient bullion for the occasion.

Mr. Champlin wished to have the liberty of asking the chair, whether the question was not susceptible of division. If it were, he thought it would greatly shorten the debate to divide it.

The Chairman answered the question might be divided.

Mr. Harper thought of making a motion to that effect. The information which the gentleman from Virginia had given was sufficient. If there had been a physical incapacity in the mint to have coined a sufficiency of money, there would, indeed, have been a real difficulty; but if bullion only was wanted, the only means to supply it would be to call in the foreign gold coin. He hoped, therefore, that the regulation with respect to silver would be agreed to, and that the gold coin might be put on the same footing.

Mr. Venable proposed that the former part of the report should be first agreed to, relative to silver coin

Mr. Gallatin understood that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas's) motion was in order.

The Chairman said he had mentioned his intention of moving a resolution, but had not handed it to the chair.

Mr. Nicholas said, that understanding his motion was in order, he should make it. He would first state one fact, which would be sufficient to answer all the reasoning of the gentlemen from South-Carolina and Rhode-Island (Mr. Harper and Mr. Champlin)—Though in the large cities bank notes were equal to every purpose as a circular medium, in the country where he lived they passed at a depreciation only. This resolution was to the following effect:

"Resolved, that so much of the act, relative to silver coin, &c. as goes to restrain the circulation of foreign coin, be suspended for a limited time."

Mr. Gallatin was in favour of this resolution. He did not think the proposition of the committee went far enough. It did not follow, as the gentleman from S. Carolina had stated, that because a French Crown should be payable only for certain purposes, that moment it became an article of merchandize, which would rise and fall according to the demand there might be for it. This was the case with all foreign coins in every country where they did not pass as a legal tender. If there were any weight in the argument of the gentleman from S. Carolina, that because the collectors would receive crowns at 110 cents, they would always be worth it, it might be carried farther and said, that because this coin has this value in any other country, it cannot depreciate here. It appeared, therefore, that though the provision recommended would remedy the evil, in some degree, it would not remedy it altogether, and that where there was not a demand for this species of coin, it would depreciate in its value. Mr. G. said it was clear we had not more circulating medium in the country than was necessary for the purposes of commerce, and that, therefore, the withdrawing any part of it would be an evil. It was necessary, therefore, to enquire whether any good would arise from such a measure, to counterbalance the evil. The gentlemen from R. Island and S. Carolina said, it was necessary to the existence of the mint. What were the advantages to be derived from the mint? They were told, that the great object was to have a coin of our own. This observation could not apply to foreign silver coin, because the law declared that Spanish dollars should circulate as usual, which acknowledged that we stood in need of foreign coin for a circulating medium, and that our mint was insufficient for the purpose. But, in relation to the mint itself. It was said, the proposed measure would force the foreign coins into the mint. He wished to know how this could be effected? How could directing the collectors to receive this coin force it into the mint? Was it supposed that the moment the banks or the revenue officers receive crowns, they will carry them to the mint? How had it happened that, in receiving seven millions of revenue from the custom-houses, that more of this coin had not heretofore been sent to the mint? And could it now be supposed that they would be compelled to take this coin to the mint? In relation to gold coin, the gentleman from South-Carolina had said, that the only way of getting it into the mint, was to say it should not be a legal tender. But why thus force the people to take this species of coin to the mint? It was clear it could not be the interest of government to have a mint, if it were not the interest of the people; and if they saw it to be their interest, they would take their foreign coin there, without being *forced* to do it. But, said he, if you suppress all foreign coins, you will do it contrary to the will and interest of the people; & if this were the only means by which government could establish their mint, he thought the institution would never become a very popular one.

Mr. Harper interrupted Mr. G. to say he did not say that this was the *only* way in which the mint could be supported. He said it was one effectual method.

Mr. Gallatin continued his observations.—When the mint was first established, it was said, that in three years from its commencement, there would be such a quantity of our own coin in circulation, as would supercede the necessity of foreign gold, or silver coin. Experience had shewn, however, that the friends of the establishment were mistaken. There was not now a sufficient quantity; but they were told, notwithstanding, that all foreign coin, except Spanish dollars and parts thereof, should be called in. He hoped not. If, when they came to consider the mint establishment, it should appear to be necessary to take such a step, he trusted they should take such measures as would be effectual, without putting any class of people to loss. Until the mint were established upon a footing which should render it equal to the supply of a sufficiency of coin for the use of the country, he hoped they should leave the foreign coins upon their present footing.

On motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

THURSDAY—DECEMBER 13.

A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury on the subject of the loan made for the use of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented from a number of inhabitants of Cumberland county, in the state of Virginia, praying for an alteration in the post-road passing through that district. Referred to the committee already appointed relative to post roads

Mr. Rutledge presented the petition of John Le Bar, praying for a pension. Referred to the committee of claims.

The bill for the relief of the representatives of William Carmichael, deceased, was read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the senate, informforming the house that they had passed the bill for suspending the Stamp Act for a limited time.

A committee of enrolment was agreed to be appointed to act in conjunction with the committee of the senate.

Mr. Harper called the recollection of the house to the bill which was passed last session by that house for the relief of major Thomas Lewis, but which was not acted upon by the senate, owing to its being sent up the last day of the session, and moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a new bill; but, on the chairman of the committee of claim's informing the house that major Lewis's petition was at present before them, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Sewall said, there had been an omission in the act regulating the compensations allowed to officers employed in the collection of duties on impost and tonnage, passed last session, which affected a collector in the state of Massachusetts; he, therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations were necessary therein, and that they report by bill or otherwise.—Agreed.

Mr. Allen moved a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house, an account of the loan-office certificates, final settlements, and indents of interest, not registered, and now outstanding: and also such matters as relate to the expediency or inexpediency of extending, for a limited time, the 14th section of the act for making further provision for public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

Mr. Gallatin called for a division of this question. It was yesterday decided, he said, that it would not be in order to refer the report of the select committee to the secretary of the treasury; and he thought it would be equally improper to send for his opinion as to the expediency of extending the act in question. If the gentleman would modify his motion, so as to call for whatever information he pleased, he should not object to it.

Mr. Brookes spoke to the same effect

Mr. Allen did not think his resolution called for the opinion of the secretary of the treasury; he meant it to call only for information on the subject.

Separate questions were taken upon the two parts of the resolution, and both were carried without a division.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the subject of foreign coins; when Mr. Nicholas's proposition for suspending altogether the operation of the act for checking the circulation of foreign gold and silver coin being under consideration, Mr. Sitgreaves proposed an amendment, to confine the operation of the act to gold coin only. After considerable debate, in the course of which the whole subject was brought into view, the sense of the house was taken on this amendment which was negatived without a division. Mr. Nicholas's proposition then came again under consideration; but, on a suggestion of Mr. Varnum, that there might some doubt arise as to the wording of the resolution, Mr N. moved to suspend the second section of the act, which seemed more completely to effect the purpose which he had in view, which was to suspend the whole act as it related both to silver and gold coin. This motion was carried without a division, so that foreign gold, crowns, &c. will be a legal tender as usual, provided this regulation be carried into a law.

The committee then rose, the house agreed to the amendment, and the report was re-committed to the select committee to report a bill accordingly.

The debate on this subject will be given to morrow. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

After reading the Journal of yesterday, also a report brought in by Mr. Harper, prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of disputed elections, and referring the same to a committe of the whole, the house adjourned till monday.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

Mr. Boyd, one of the principal English loaners to government, when going on the visit to Paris, which we formerly mentioned, is stated to have taken with him not less than a dozen coaches, plainly but elegantly finished, and without any *armorial bearings* to insult the republican taste. These were intended as presents to his particular friends, amongst whom citizen Carnot, the Director, who favoured him with his passport, was to be included. Mr. Boyd retired from Paris in some disgust, and rather in haste, before the disgrace of his friend the Director was generally known. On his return to England he told his friends "the surly republicans did not like his *carriage*."

A Canada paper informs us, that the public road, proposed to be laid out from the province line, at Missikeute-bay to St. John's will be a continuation of the Great Public Road already laid out from New York to that place, where a line of stages are established, and will run as soon as the road can be made practicable, from New-York quite to St. John's; and adds that this road when effected, will no doubt be the most expeditious and convenient one to travel from this country to the United States, as it will be passible at all seasons of the year, and runs thro a fertile and settled country, south of the line 450.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Oswego, to the printers of the Albany Gazette, Nov. 1, 1797.

"*A few days since, as a batteau, with a number of persons on board, was coming down to this place, they imprudently ventured out in the river, and in attemping to make the shore above the falls of Oswego, it was not in the power of the hands to stem the impetuous tide—alas it would be painful to dwell on the melancholy catastrophe—the boats went down the torrent, and two young ladies (daughters to a Mr. Richardson) a Negro woman and child fell victims to a watery grave. Ye who have hearts of sympathy, drop a tear of pity to the memory of the two lovely victims, let the curtain fall on the pillow of religious hope, and waft them to the bosom of peace.*"

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.

On Thursday last arrived here, general WILKINSON, commander in chief of the army of the United States.

A detachment of federal troops of about 130, arrived here from the eastward, on Sunday last, commanded by major Freeman. We understand that they are destined for some of the posts on the Ohio.

On Thursday last, the Indians charged with the killing of —— Clark, near Beaver Creek, were tried. The Jury, after having retired about two hours, brought in a verdict of ACQUITTAL, to the entire satisfaction of all who heard the testimony, which was altogether presumptive.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the Estate of *Walter Stewart* deceased, are requested to meet on Monday next at 6 o'clock in the evening at the City Tavern—The business upon which they are to deliberate being of great importance they are requested not to fail to give their attendance.

Dec. 15. 3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 15.

On Wednesday at noon, departed this life, Mrs. Mary White, consort of the Right Reverend Bishop White.

DIED—Yesterday, Michael Foy, a poor man, who had for some time been supported out of the public contributions. He had had five wives and thirty children.

A report, which originated at the southward, of the landing of 6,000 French troops in Louisiana, is magnified in number, before it reaches Boston, to *sixty* thousand. To this the editor of the Centinel aptly subjoins "*improbable.*"

The following articles relate to the robberies, we mentioned in this Gazette last evening.

Messrs. Claypoole,

Having been stopped last evening, between the hours of five and six o'clock, on my way to the city, about a mile this side of Gray's Ferry, on the main road, by three villains, with a *demand* to deliver my money; although I had the good fortune to escape by running my horse, yet I feel it incumbent on me to announce the circumstance to the public, as an additional incentive to the *immediate* adoption of such active measures as may be most likely to check the progress of similar *outrages*: at the same time it may not be amiss to state, that on proceeding home, about a mile and a half from the place I was stopped at and near a brick-kiln on the commons, I *distinctly* heard the report of a gun or pistol, within a short distance of the road.

ROBERT WESCOTT.

Philadelphia, 14th Dec. 1797.

About six o'clock the same evening, Mr. Scott, a constable of the city, returning from serving some notices, was fired on by some villains near one of the brick-yards, and on Mr. Scott's falling they beat him with the butt ends of their pistols, and after robbing him of about seventy dollars, went off.—Mr. Scott received the shot on the upper part of his head, by which he was dangerously wounded, but there are hopes of his recovery.—It is probable that the firing which Mr. Wescott heard, was by the fellows who attacked Mr. Scott.

From the Columbian Centinel.

Mr. Russll,

Propose to the world the following brief and important questions, and you will oblige one of your readers, who wishes sincerely to know "what is truth."

Why is it that *deists sometimes* become *christians?* Why do the *latter never* change sides? Why is it that *trinitarians often* become *unitarians?* Why do *these rarely* become *those?*

PILATE.

A. C. 1797.

ANECDOTES
OF THE BANISHED DEPUTIES.

SALADIN

Was one of the deputies who signed the protest against the infamous decrees of the 31st of May and the first and second of June, 1793; for this he was sent to prison, and only escaped the guillotine by the death of Robespierre. He always voted with the Girondists.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS.

Was of the order of the *ci-divant* noblesse: he is well known by his celebrated observations on Cantonne's publication "On the present and future state of France," and by his masterly reply to a publication of the Abbe Raynal. He has always been considered as the author of the Constitution of 1795; insomuch that the Jacobins, blindly attached to the Constitution of 1793, stigmatized that of 1795 by the appellation of the patrician constitution of D'Anglas.—It was reported at Paris for some time, that Boissy, in the committee of Legislation, had expressed an opinion in favor of a perpetual President of the Directory:—this circumstance drew on him the suspicion of being a royalist. In his work, entitled, "Ideas of the Arts," he has evinced much ability; and it is greatly admired for the elegance of its style and energy of its thoughts. At the period when the mob, instigated by the Jacobins broke into the hall of the convention with a demand of "Bread and the constitution of 1793," it fell to the lot of Boissy to be in the chair, deserted by most of his colleagues, and the bleeding head of one of them (Ferrand) fixed on a pike presented to his view, he boldly refused to put the question on the inflammatory resolutions of Rhul, Durol, and their anarchist supporters, and remained at the peril of his life, till Legendre brought up a party of citizens, who had armed themselves for the protection of their representatives, and who drove the rabble from the hall.

VILLARET JOYEUSE

Is an old and brave officer in the French navy; he commanded the republican fleet on the memorable epoch of the 1st of June, under the orders of Jean Bon St. Andre, the Conventional commissioner:—his behaviour on that day gained him much credit; and it is said in France, that had his advice been attended to by St. Andre, the defeat of the fleet would not have been so disastrous.

PASTORET

Was known before the revolution by his writings on the subject of religion: they breathe throughout a spirit of investigation and liberty. His first publication was a comparison between the characters of Zoroaster, Confucius and Mahomet. In the year 1788 he published his work, entitled "Moses considered, as a legislator, and Moralist; which was universally read. He was elected deputy to the Convention, on the dissolution of the national assembly; but retired disgusted with its proceedings. He was returned deputy for Paris, during the struggle of the sections with the Convention about the re-election of the two thirds.—He has always been ranked as an aristocrat; and the strong terms in which he reproached Condorcet for writing in the Journal de Paris will never be forgotten by the friends of freedom. He is said to have presided at the meeting held by such of the members of the Council of Five Hundred, as assembled at the House of Andre de la Lozere, in order to protest against the late directorial exertion of power.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

Council of Five Hundred.

September 23.

Eschasserianx—"The Republic yesterday celebrated with pomp the anniversary of its foundation. I am about to propose to you to honour the memory of its founders, who have fallen victims to their glorious zeal in the cause of Liberty. They are no more; we enjoy the fruits of their labours. Every nation has revered and celebrated their Legislators and their deliverers; public gratitude consecrated monuments to their fame.—Harmodius and Aristogiton had statues in Athens; Lycurgus in Sparta. Rome instituted games, and raised temples to Romulus and Remus. The name of William Tell is still regarded with affection by the inhabitants of happy Switzerland; his name is engraved upon the rocks from which he precipitated the Austrian tyranny; it is celebrated with enthusiasm upon the theatre of Europe, it is recorded in all the poets who have sung of Liberty and of great men. The name of Penn, the first Legislator of the new world, remains dear to philosophy and to humanity. Barnevelt and Sidney are remembered with increasing glory, and their memory will live to the latest age. A century of respect and of tears has already avenged these generous Citizens, who died for their Country's Liberty. The names of the virtuous men who have founded the French Republic, and who have perished in its cause, shall they be condemned to an inglorious descent to future times? What do I say? An inglorious descent! I have seen them, while alive, persecuted by envy and calumny, directed by malice; they were worthy of the immortality of virtue; their cotemporaries, by their ingratitude, and the friends of Kings, by their hatred of them, have acquired the immortality of crime. Here the scaffolds have been stained by the blood of the brave Legislators who levelled the first strokes at the Throne, and proclaimed the Republic. There, the murderous steel, when courage nerv'd the arm, saved others from the hands of the assassins. Here in savage dens and frightful solitudes, they hid themselves from the fury of their implacable enemies. There, others fell before the swords of Despots. Soon after, those who had given liberty to the world could not find an asylum in their own country. A cabal that was conspiring in favour of Kings were nearly on the point of burying the remainder of its first founders under the ruins of the Republic; and black calumny was ready at hand, had they failed of success, to transmit their names, branded and stigmatized to a deluded posterity. Representatives, to you it belongs to avenge these accumulated outrages, and to change the tables that were to proscribe Republicans into tables that must immortalize them. Ages yet unborn, before whom you are one day to appear, will call you to an account for what you ought to have done in favour of those who devoted and sacrificed themseves for you and your descendants. Obviate their reproaches; be just, be grateful towards your benefactors. And indeed what do we see but cold statues, inanimate monuments, vain allegories, that encumber your palaces, your public squares, your public halls:—while the hallowed images of the Condorcets the Vergniauds, and of the first founders of the Republic, objects so dear to every true Republican, are as yet no where seen to speak to the eyes and to the hearts of the people. No monument has yet been raised in honour to those who, like them have devoted themselves to the sacred cause of Liberty. Buried in an unjust and ungrateful oblivion, they still await the tardy homage of their cotemporaries. Free Nations, of whatever description, reverence your deliverers, unless you prefer falling under the rod of tyrants. It is at the present moment especially, you should signalize your gratitude towards them; when the Liberty of Nations is at issue with the power of Kings, it is a gratitude which both justice and policy equally combine to inspire. I move that there be erected a monument with the following inscription:—"*To the Founders of the French Republic, who during the course of the Revolution, have fallen victims of their self-devotion to their Country*"

The principle was adopted by the Council, and the means of executing it were referred to a Committee.

On motiou of Males, organ of a Special Commission, it was decreed, that the exception made in favour of the Dutch and Danish Companies by the 13th article of the law of the 10th Brumaire, which prohibits the importation and sale of English merchandizes, shall be extended to the Swedish India Company, established at Gottenburg.

Poulain Grandpre.—"You have consecrated the republican institution, by decreeing that you would repose from your labours on the *decadis*, and on the republican *fetes*. But of what avail is example on the mind of *egotists*—on those souls that are so deeply imbued with the prejudices of the old *regime*, who flatter themselves with the hopes of the restoration of monarchy, and who look on the 18th Fructidor as a public calamity? It is by laws they ought to be repressed. I move, therefore, that a committee be appointed to examine the question, whether it may be proper to forbid the journals to put any other date at the heads of their journals than that of the republican æra, under pain of being suppressed, and every citizen to adopt any other in their private compacts, under pain of their being declared null and void?"—Agreed to.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

4 *Complementary day—September* 20.

The citizen Etienne Mentor, the *man of colour*, deputy from St. Domingo, took the oath of hatred to royalty and fidelity to the Republic.

Bordas, in a report on the resolution to authorize in the Colonies the re-entrance of refugees and transported person, proposed that it should be rejected, as making no distinction between those transported by the English, by the French Commissioners, or those who abandoned their country.

The report was ordered to be printed, and the discussion adjourned.

Approved the resolution for granting an indemnity to the Deputies whose elections were declared void.

5 *Complementary Day—Sept.* 21.

After rejecting a decree respecting the losses of the Creditors of the Republic, and of the eidevant Civil List, the sitting terminated with a speech from the President on the Republican Festival.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived on Tuesday at Reedy Island, Ship Caroline. Motley, of Portland, 75 days from Liverpool.

Schooner Commerce, Arnold, 34 days from Jaquemel

Capt. Arnold informs, that the schooner Sally Montague, sailed from this port the same day, and that the snow Liberty, Wallace, of this port, was then at Aux Cayes.

By accounts from Reedy Island it appears that none of the outward bound vessels that left that place on Saturday or Sunday last, went to sea, they remained at the islands on Thursday morning.

A bright-sided brig, no head, and light came into the capes in company with the Commerce on Tuesday.

The ship Columbia, Lellar, from Amsterdam to this port, was spoke the 5th instant, out eleven weeks, five of which on the coast, all well.

New-York, Dec. 14.

Arrived.

Ship Niagara, Armour, Amsterdam
Huldah,——, Havannah

Yesterday arrived the letter of Marque brig Sir John Wentworth, of 8 guns and 16 men Capt. Rumford, in 21 days from Martinico who spoke on the 29th Nov. a schooner from Baltimore, to Cape Nichola Mole, out 10 days.

Capt. Rumford informs us that in two days after he sailed, the Beaver sloop of war was to convoy 30 sail of American vesses bound to different parts of the U. S. clear of the islands Capt. R, recollects the brig Polly capt. Lindsay, of Wells, bound to Boston, to be one of the number.

☞ A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening.

Friday, 15th Dec.

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city, that her first CONCERT of Vocal Music will be on Thursday next, the 21st of December, inst. at Mr. Richardet's.

ACT I.

Quartette, Pleyel
Song—Angels ever bright, Handel
Glee—Messrs. Carr, Darley, jun. and Hill, The Mariners
Song—Mr Carr
Duett—Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Carr, Pasciello
Song—Mr. Darley, jun,
Scotch Glee—Mrs. Grattan, Messrs, Carr, Darley, Hill.

ACT. II.

Concerto Piano Forte, (by a young lady) Viotti
Song—Mrs. Grattan, Sacchini
Glee—Messrs Carr, Darley and Hill, Jackson
Duett—Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Carr, Time has not thin'd
Song—Mr. Darley, jun.
Quartelle—Mrs. Grattan, Messrs. Carr, Darley and Hill.

Six dollars each subscriber for one ticket of admittance during the season.

No subscription ticket transferable, but any subscriber on paying his subscription, will have a right to demand tickets for the unmarried part of his family, which ticket will admit them every night during the season, but are not transferable.

The Concert to begin at half past six and the music to attend for the Ball at eight, the expence of which Mrs. Grattan engages to discharge.

Non-subscribers ticket—2 dollars.

Subscriptions received and tickets delivered by Mrs. Grattan's clerk, at No. 192, High street,

Non-subscribers tickets to be had the day of the Concert at the Bar at Mr. Richardet's.

December 15 dtf21st

Marshals' Sales.

United States, Pennsylvania District, } ss.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the district court of the United States, and to me directed, will be sold at public Sale at the merchant's Coffee-House, in Second street, on Wednesday the 27th day of December inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that piece or parcel of meadow ground situate, lying and being in the township of Passyunck, and county of Philadelphia, on the road leading to State Island Ferry, containing about fifty-four acres and three perches, whereon are erected a two story brick Messuage, out houses and a barn; also one other tract or piece of meadow ground, situate in the said township and county, and nearly on the opposite side of the said road to the said ferry, containing sixteen acres & three quarters; also a messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of High street, between 5th and 6th streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on High street, thirty three feet, and in length or depth two hundred feet, bounded east by property of Hannah Pemberton, north by South alley, west by property of William Bell, and south by High street aforesaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Seckel, and to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, December 15, 1797. } dtf

December 15

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wm. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7 2ts m&w

A farm for sale,

IN Perth Amboy in the state of New-Jersey, of four hundred acres, including a proper proportion of meadow, of arable and wood land, and salt marsh: There is on the premises, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, it is well watered with springs and brooks, it is bounded on two sides with navigable waters and has a good mill site, its situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding a view of the navigation of Perth Amboy and its environs, and convenient to the finest fish and oysters in their proper season, it abounds with natural manure from which, with the advantages of the salt marsh by applying the hay therefrom to the keeping of stock, may at a small expense, be enriched to a great degree and rendered one of the first grazing farms in the state; it is well calculated for a farmer or a gentleman's seat, having several eligible sites for building. This farm will be sold together or divided, as may suit a purchaser, at private sale, or if not sold, will be set up at public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the house of *Robert Rattoone*, innkeeper in Perth Amboy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises by application to *John* or *Matthias Halsted* at Perth Amboy, from whom or from the Hon. *Jonathan Dayton*, Esq. speaker of the house of representatives of the United States now in Philadelphia, from *Matthias Williamson*, jun. esq. or Mr. *Samuel Smith* at Elizabeth-Town further information may be obtained,—and who are possessed of maps of the same.

Perth Amboy, Nov. 16, 1797.

25—eodt18D

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.—Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to Wm. Pennell, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to Jonathan Pennell, in the borough of Chester.

november 21. 3t eod

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

All Persons who are indebted to

the estate of William Heysham, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham.
Francis Bowes Sayre, } Executors.

november 6. 2aw4w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 83, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, &
gentlemen's neck do. } Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at William Blackburn's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that according to the statute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general Meeting at the same place on Tuesday the second day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors,

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. stE

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements.

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCI,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

november, 23. tuth&s1m.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between John Instone and James Bacon, under the firm of Instone and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to John Skyrin, on Landenburger's wharf, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

John Instone,
James Bacon.

november 20. eodtf

To be Sold,

A Valuable Plantation,

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy situation, about seven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expense, and possession had in a few weeks. Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwstf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by Zecharia Poulson, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at Joseph & James Crukshanks book store, No. 87, Market street.

December 1. 3taw2w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia. november 8. 2aw6w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

A Compting House to let.

A Most convenient Compting House is now for hire on Ross's wharf, directly over the arch. For terms, apply to

Samuel Breck, jun.
No. 89, south Third street.

Where may be had,

A few bales of Ravens Duck, and about 200 pieces of stout Canvass; a small quantity of Mace, and some high proof Brandy; Sherry Wine, Chocolate in boxes, Window Glass of various sizes and dimensions. Dec. 1.—eo6t

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 13, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto suit romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges — Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes — Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals — Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes — Chassa Romals
Blue cloth — Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhankerchiefs — Palempores
Patna do. — Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica Spirits

Old London particular Madeira wine
do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.

New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

400,000 *weight of choice St. Domingo* COFFEE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES YARD.

november 22. d1ot

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snow Hill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000	dollars,
& cash	30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real security is given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond: and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

N. B. Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah, are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhks.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth street. nov. 10.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP

60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

612 hogsheads,
82 tierces
523 barrels
646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. \$

FOR SALE—by the Subscribers,

An elegant assortment of Madrass HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

nov. 21. \$ Penn-street.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes

Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes
Lisbon WINE, in pipes
CLOVES and
NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes
Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,

Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

A Journeyman Hair-Dresser,

WHO is sober and steady, and understands his business, may have immediate employment, on application to GEORGE ABBOTT, No. 9, Chesnut-street. *nov.* 27. eod1w.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

Benjamin Shewell, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do. } Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to Charles F. Kupper, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. Samuel Gore, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—22w6w